

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

625 April 7, 1905

## TURKEY.

Report from Trebizond—Cholera epidemic at Van extinct.

Consul Sullivan reports, March 3, as follows:

The outbreak of cholera at Van and adjacent territory has passed, and for the last 2 weeks no fresh cases have been reported. The quarantine that had been enforced is removed and no further hindrance exists to the transit of goods or passengers.

Movement of the pilgrimage of the Hedjaz at the quarantine camp at Tor.

[From the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Alexandria, March 9, 1905.]

March 5.—British vessel Minieh from Djeddah, with 1,157 pilgrims, according to the bill, and 1,226 according to the number stated at the camp. Three deaths from ordinary diseases occurred during the voyage. The destination of the vessel was Constantinople.

Russian vessel *Tzaritza* from Djeddah, with 1,068 Russian pilgrims, according to the bill, and 1,183 as stated at the camp. No death en

route. Destination of the vessel, Theodosia.

March 6.—Ottoman vessel Bassorah from Djeddah, with 957 Turkish pilgrims (more than 24 sailors of the war marine), according to bill; 3 deaths of ordinary diseases en route. Destination, Constantinople.

March 9.—Ottoman vessel Konia from Djeddah, destined to Smyrna and Constantinople, with 865 pilgrims, Ottoman, according to bill; 3

deaths en route.

## WEST INDIES.

Report from Barbados—Sickness on steamship Tennyson from Brazilian ports—Trachoma among steerage passengers.

Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, March 18, as follows:

On the evening of the 16th instant the British steamship *Tennyson* arrived at this port with a cargo of coffee, and passengers, from Santos, via Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Pernambuco. This vessel was boarded by the health officer, but as usual none of the crew were examined, and as the captain in good faith had said that all were well, the 9 passengers for Barbados were landed to be kept under observation to complete the fourteen days from their port of departure, and the vessel was kept in quarantine because she had not been fourteen days from the last infected port. About an hour later I boarded the *Tennyson* to examine the steerage and crew. While inspecting the latter I was told that the fourth engineer was in his bunk, not feeling well, and later I found 2 others who seemed sick.

I examined the engineer, who was taken sick the night of the 15th, and found that he had a temperature of 38° C., pulse 96, no albumin in the urine, pain in the epigastric region, but with no tenderness, bowels loose, having taken a cathartic, eyes not injected, slight headache, and no pain in the back or limbs.

On more thoroughly examining the other two, I found one with a temperature of 37.5° C., no albumin in the urine, slight pain in the